

# Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

TERMS—\$2 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

New Series—Vol. 2 No. 1—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

—Old Series, Vol. 53

**R. R. R.**  
**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**  
CURES THE WORST PAINS  
In from One to Twenty Minutes.  
NOT ONE HOUR  
after the first application, and you are  
cured with pain.

**The Only Pain Remedy**  
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, without  
opium, and without any other dangerous substance, and  
which is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**  
FOR ALL PAINS.  
It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
pains, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.  
It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
pains, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**FEVER AND AGUE**  
It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
fever and ague, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**HEALTH! BEAUTY!!**  
It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
health and beauty, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**DR. RADWAY'S**  
**Sarsaparillian Resolvent**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
blood and skin diseases, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**Every Day an Increase in Flesh  
and Weight is Seen and Felt.**

It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
flesh and weight, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

**DR. RADWAY'S**  
**Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills**

It is a powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of  
purgative and regulating, and is perfectly safe, and can be used by all.

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**1873 1873**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
**HICKSON & TYACK,**  
**DANVILLE, V.I.**

**Dry Goods,**

Recently purchased in the best Northern Markets,  
and embracing all the latest styles of  
Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.

**BLEACHED & BROWN DOMESTICS.**  
Blankets, Shawls, & Bed-Quilts,  
Bed-Spreads, Cosmetics,  
Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans,

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
And have selected these goods with great care  
and at the lowest market prices.

**CROCKERY & GLASS WARE STORE.**  
We have added largely to the assortment,  
and are exhibiting a beautiful variety of  
FANCY PAINTED Tin Chamber Sets, Printed  
TOILET SETS, TEA SETS, in plain china  
and gold bands, Fancy Vases, Knives and Forks.

**IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT.**  
We keep always on hand  
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Bacon, Flour,  
Lard, Butter, &c.,  
at the lowest market prices.

**IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.**  
We have received a nice lot of Walnut  
Bed-Steads and Bureaus

from the WEST, at prices very much below those  
ordinarily asked. We have also a beautiful  
assortment of  
Walnut Chamber Sets, Fancy Painted Sets,  
Chairs, Wash-Stands, Bed-Steads &c.

We confidently refer to the above Stock as being  
SUPERIOR in extent and variety to any we  
have ever before offered and we ask our friends  
and the public to give us a call before purchasing.

**HICKSON & TYACK.**

**New Drug Store.**  
**WHITTED'S OLD CORNER.**  
**HILLSBORO, N. C.**

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform the  
Physicians and citizens of Orange and  
the surrounding counties, that he is now  
opening a large and full assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

in Hillsboro at the above well known stand. He  
has been in the business for many years, and is  
well known to all the people in the line.

All prescriptions carefully prepared by himself  
DAY OR NIGHT.

Having been for many years a citizen of your  
section, and formerly well known as Clerk with  
J. Y. Whitted, I respectfully ask a share of your  
patronage.

**W. M. A. HAYS.**  
April 10th '73, Jr.

**For the Recorder.**  
**FANTASY.**

**WILLIAM GASTON STAFFORD.**

Bright as the thoughts that visit me  
while dreaming,  
Sweet as the sleep in which I then re-  
pose,  
Soft as the light with which the moon is  
beaming,  
Lovely as the blushing, dewy rose,  
Fair as the milky way above extended,  
Pure as the lake reflecting it below,  
Beautiful as the rainbow's colors blend-  
ed,  
With rays reflected from the mountain  
snows;  
Sweet angel I spared, yes, spared from yon-  
der Heaven,  
To guide the steps of Nature's wayward  
child,  
Up to the God, by whose blest mercy giv-  
en,  
Thou makest an Eden of earth's track-  
less wild;  
From thy sweet smiles, I spurn all other  
pleasure,  
By thy sweet smiles, I conquer every  
woe;  
Give me, my darling, sweetest treas-  
ure,  
All pain I conquer, pleasure all fore-  
go.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

During the stay of Hagg's army in Mid-  
dle Tennessee, Tilgman K. Vestal, a young  
Quaker of Maury county, in that State,  
presented an extraordinary example of devo-  
tion to his peculiar faith. He was con-  
scripted and assigned to duty in the Fourth  
Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Col-  
onel McMurray, but resolutely declined to  
perform military duty of any kind. War, ac-  
cording to his creed, was homicide, and a  
violation of God's law, to which he pro-  
fessed his first and highest obedience. The  
humane officers were lenient to him, and  
seeing that his behavior was the result of  
neither cowardice nor obstinacy, but of a  
religious principle, sent him away. But a  
second conscription party enrolled him.  
He promised to report at headquarters at  
the end of two weeks, and kept his word  
manfully. Strangers say, he was assigned  
to his old regiment, Colonel McMurray,  
his old commander—if such a man  
could be said to have a commander—tried  
to reason with young Vestal from the Bi-  
ble, but Vestal was so ready with texts  
and arguments that the Colonel was glad  
to draw his chaplain into the discussion.

Chaplain—I would not give a cent for  
a religion that is opposed to my country.  
Vestal—I would not give a cent for a  
country that is opposed to my religion.

The chaplain was dumb.  
Vestal refused to police the camp, or do  
the least thing that could be construed into  
military duty. Col. McMurray, unable  
to do anything with Vestal, sent him to  
headquarters. Here he was reassured with,  
and every method made to induce  
him to go and perform the duties of a sol-  
dier, but he was firm and inflexible. He  
was told that if he persisted in his course  
he would be subjected to severe punish-  
ment, and finally would be shot for disobe-  
dience of orders. He replied that they had  
the power to kill him, but neither the Fed-  
eral nor Confederate army possessed the  
power to force him to prove false to his re-  
ligion.

Officer—Pay five hundred dollars for a  
substitute and be relieved of your troubles.  
Vestal—Suppose I pay the Confed-  
erate Government five hundred dollars, that  
will enable them to employ some one else  
to fight, and it will be equivalent to my  
hiring another man to do what I think it  
wrong to do myself. I can't do that.

Officer—Suppose I get you the position  
of nurse in a hospital to care for the sick,  
would you be willing to do that?  
Vestal—I regard it my duty to do all I  
can for the sick and afflicted of either army,  
but if I were to take the position of nurse  
in a hospital I would thereby occupy the  
place of another man who would go out  
and fight.

Vestal was an ingenious lad and knew  
something of pottery.  
Officer—Suppose I detail you to work  
in the pottery in Georgia?  
Vestal—If it is a private establishment  
I will go, but if it is a government estab-  
lishment and run in the interests of the  
war I can't go.

Everything that could be construed, di-  
rectly or indirectly, into military duty he  
refused most emphatically to engage in.

Officer—Have you no preference as to  
which side shall be successful?  
Vestal—I should prefer to see the South  
victorious, as I live in the South and am  
a Southern people.

Bystander—Vestal, did you ever feel an  
emotion about anything—did you ever cry?  
Vestal—Yes; when I left home to come  
here my mother cried when she told me  
good bye, and I cried then.

Bystander—If your mother was here  
she would tell you take your gun and do  
your duty as a soldier.

Vestal—The last thing my mother said  
to me was to be true to my religion, and  
I mean to do it.

The case was growing decidedly interest-  
ing. Hon. Henry S. Foote, then a mem-  
ber of the Confederate Congress, who loved  
to argue better than to eat, and had reason-  
ably plenty as blackberries always at the  
end of his tongue, was sent for.

Foote: Young man, you are all wrong  
about this matter, even from a scriptural  
standpoint. When Christ was upon earth  
he directed his disciples to pay tribute to  
Cæsar. The money thus paid went into  
the Roman treasury, and was used in car-  
rying on the wars of the Roman people.

Vestal: No, sir; you are mistaken ab-  
out that; The Temple of Janus was closed  
at that time, and there were no wars  
going on.

Foote: By G-d, I believe he knows  
more about it than I do. I don't know  
whether the Temple of Janus was closed  
then or not.

He was assigned to another regiment and  
was bayoneted repeatedly for continued  
disobedience, until the soldiers positively  
refused to punish him.

He was under arrest all the while. Fre-  
quently on retreat his guard would lose  
sight of him, but in a day or two Vestal  
would march up alone into camp.

He was sent to Castle Thunder at Rich-  
mond, but was finally permitted to go to  
school in North Carolina. At the close of  
the war he went to Rhode Island to con-  
tinue his studies. Some two years ago the  
young Quaker, whose heroic constancy to  
his belief was equal to anything recorded  
in the annals of the Huguenots, Walden-

ses, or Scottish Covenanters, invented a  
method of taking off one putting on wag-  
on holies, for which he obtained a patent,  
and at last accounts was living at his old  
home in Maury county.

## INDIAN HUNTING.

The Indian method of hunting the deer  
and antelope seems to a looker-on, not  
heated by the chase, cruel sport. But food  
is the object of the Indian hunter, and he  
is wonderfully successful in securing it.

Notwithstanding their great speed and  
bottom, the animal seldom escapes their  
pursuers on the open prairie. Mounted on  
their swift ponies, the Indians become as  
it were a pack of hounds that run by sight.

In all directions they move, searching the  
country with eyes that see everything. On  
discovering deer no attempt is made at  
concealment, but, with bridle rein be-  
tween their teeth, leading their guns or  
adjusting their arrows as they ride, the  
hunter bears down on the doomed animal.

Off bounds the deer, but Indians are be-  
fore them; they run to the right—more  
Indians; to the left—still Indians. The  
country, which at first seemed open, nar-  
rows to a small circle. The deer double  
on themselves. Hemmed in on every side  
there is no escape; the bullet and the ar-  
row do their work. All their hunting,  
whether man or beast, involves a system  
of faroing him. It is this method, thor-  
oughly understood, and invariably prac-  
ticed where numbers will allow, that re-  
minds the Indian so formidable on the prairie.  
Although numbers are in at the death  
there is no dispute as to the distributions  
of the carcasses.—October Galaxy.

## ASTRANGE DEATH AND DEATH- BED.

The Boston Globe of yesterday says: An  
event occurred yesterday on a rail-road  
train which combined strangeness, pathos  
and tragedy. A car of the 429 train from  
Worcester contained a party of three per-  
sons, an aged woman, her husband and her  
daughter. The first mentioned evidently  
was an invalid, and the care and tenderness  
with which she was treated by the other  
two showed plainly the love which was  
in their heart.

A few minutes after the train had left  
Worcester, it was noticed that the mother  
had become restless and uneasy, and it  
was evident that she was in distress. Every  
means was taken to make her comfort-  
able, but all was in vain. When the train  
was halfway between Worcester and South  
Framingham, she died in the arms of her  
daughter as quietly as a child would fall to  
sleep. They laid her down on the seat  
covered with a shawl, and the journey to  
Boston was continued.

Many a person who had not seen the  
tragic event passed as he passed through  
the car and looked curiously at the bundle,  
but satisfied himself with the suggestion  
that it was a sleeping child. The old lady  
it was ascertained, had been for three  
weeks a patient, at the insane asylum in  
Worcester. She improved so much in  
health that it was determined to remove  
her, and while doing so she passed away.

**From the New York Herald.**  
**GOLDENROD, N. C., October 14.**

Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of  
the corps of secret service men from New  
York most of the counterfeiters in this  
section of the State have been arrested, not-  
withstanding the tardiness and carelessness  
of the United States Marshal. Of the  
three who escaped from the deputy mar-  
shals on the 22d after arrest one has been  
recaptured by a secret service man. Four  
additional arrests have been made, leaving  
only three more, for whom warrants have  
been issued, besides the two escaped. The  
two expeditions sent from Asheville having  
to traverse an area of over 500 square miles  
in extent, embracing ten counties, are yet  
unheard from. These expeditions are com-  
pelled to travel entirely on horseback, and  
being remote from either railroads or tele-  
graph lines, it may be several days yet be-  
fore any definite information is received as  
to their failure or success.

**THE IMPORTANT PRISONER**  
brought in to-day was William R. Black,  
of Madison, Rockingham county, and the  
leader of the gang known as Black's. He  
is about eighty-five years of age, and owns  
most of the town in which he lives, his es-  
timated wealth being about \$150,000.

Black is reported to have had dealings in  
the "queer" his entire lifetime, and it is  
supposed that it was by this means he ac-  
cumulated his present wealth. It is relat-  
ed of him that he never failed to take back  
and redeem in genuine currency any coun-  
terfeit which might be brought back to  
him. One person who found himself in  
possession of a \$50 counterfeit bill—he did  
not know by what means—went to Black  
and said, "Mr. Black, the \$50 bill you gave  
me a few weeks since I find is a counterfeit."  
Black, putting on his spectacles, replied,  
"Excuse me; my eyesight is bad; but here  
is the money for it," at the same time plunk-  
ing down five genuine ones. These the in-

dividual pocketed conscientiously, though  
he had not received a counterfeit from  
Black, knowing that person would easily  
dispose of it in his "queer" transactions.  
When arrested he expressed himself as en-  
tirely ignorant of the charges against him—  
knew nothing about counterfeits—and ac-  
companied the deputy marshal without a murmur.

## VERY HEAVY OPERATIONS.

The next two prisoners are plethoric in  
person as well as in plies, their combined  
weight being 557 pounds, and both are mer-  
chant seamen. John Moore, of Moore-  
ville, has his residence in Iredell county.  
He is worth about \$30,000. He is about  
sixty years of age, and weighs 282 pounds.  
Washington Brodley, of Shipyard's Cross  
Roads, in the same county, is a younger  
man, scarcely less wealthy, weighing 275  
pounds. The charges against them both  
are for selling, offering and passing coun-  
terfeit United States currency. They were  
both taken to Statesville to appear before  
a United States Commissioner at that place.

William Bryant, teamster, of Charlotte,  
Mecklenburg county, was arrested on the  
same charge and bailed in \$5,000 to ap-  
pear. Joseph Baker, who escaped on the  
22nd, was re-arrested, but while at large  
he passed a counterfeit \$5 bill on a man  
named Burns. He admitted this charge  
and was committed to default of bail.  
Black will have his preliminary examina-  
tion here to-morrow with a view to be al-  
lowed bail.

## SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE.

The arrests created a great deal of ex-  
citement throughout the State, but the peo-  
ple express the greatest gratification at the  
prospect of rooting out an extensive system  
of swindling of which they have so long been  
the victims.

**From the Agricultural Journal.**  
**LETTER FROM PROF. KEIR.**

**LONDON, Oct. 2, 1873.**  
**Mr. Editor:** My last week of two  
visiting in Vienna was too much occupied  
with getting my N. C. matters in a shape  
to leave, to permit the writing, as I intend-  
ed, of a third letter, giving some general  
views of the Exposition as a whole. I  
found it necessary to publish in German  
another descriptive paper on North Caroli-  
na, and made arrangements to distribute  
10,000 copies.

I agreed with Capt. Bingham last win-  
ter, in general, in his views of the destiny  
of the English language and the probability  
of everybody's adopting it some day.  
But, after my observations in Europe, I  
think we shall have to postpone the event  
to some future Geological age. The Eng-  
lish is the most unknown of European lan-  
guages at Vienna. You hear, in a day's  
stroll through the buildings, German,  
French, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Rus-  
sian, Arabic, &c., and will see newspapers  
in all these tongues at the Café, but [out-  
side of the American and English depart-  
ments] the English is scarcely heard at all.

And if one does not understand German,  
he is addressed in French, and if he does  
not know that, he is tried with Italian, &c.,  
the English not thought of till all other  
possibilities are exhausted. So, I published  
in German, and I wish I could have pub-  
lished in several other European languages.

We must look for emigrants to South  
Germany, Hungary and Switzerland, chief-  
ly, and secondly to the Rhine (French)  
provinces of Germany. We can get them  
from these regions without much trouble,  
beyond showing them the way and making  
them acquainted with the characteristics  
and conditions of the country.

The Italians and the French are not an  
emigrating sort of people, and they are not  
the sort of people we want in N. C. The  
Italians are generally poor farmers, espe-  
cially in the middle and southern portions  
of the peninsula; and they have been so  
long under the baleful shadow of the Ro-  
man Yoke of political and ecclesiastical des-  
potism that they are the most hopeless na-  
tionalities outside of China to make free  
American citizens of. The North Italians  
are better, but of them only the poorest would  
emigrate, and we do not want that sort. I  
took a run of a few days through that  
country, and will give you at another  
time some account of their peculiar agricul-  
ture.

The French we do not want for similar  
reasons. The better class of the French  
are too much attached to their own coun-  
try and its peculiar institutions to leave it,  
and the Canadian French are an illustration  
of the sort of citizens the emigrating por-  
tion of them will make. The Swiss and the  
Hungarians are the best material for our  
purposes on the continent.

As to the general results of the N. C. ex-  
position, we were too late, of course, to  
complete for prizes and notices of that sort,  
but we will probably get an official recogni-  
tion yet. That, however, is a small mat-  
ter. We have set before some hundreds of  
thousands of the most intelligent people of  
all the nationalities of Europe the promi-  
nent facts about our region, in such a shape  
and under such conditions that they cannot  
fail to understand and to accept them. The  
seed is sown broadcast. It will yield a  
harvest, if we care to reap it. The curiosi-  
ty of the immense crowds that thronged the  
Exposition, in regard to America, and ev-  
erything American, was very great and very  
evident. We have not satisfied it, but we

have stimulated it; and N. C. comes in for  
her full share of the interest.

This is enough, for once, for me and for  
you; so I shall postpone the general views  
of the Exposition to another time.

Yours truly,  
G.

## AN IRISHMAN'S CHOICE.

Some fifty  
years ago, Henry Harrison, a witty and  
humorous Irishman, was an employee in  
the Iron Works on Allison Creek, York  
District, S. C. In the latter part of his life,  
he walked with a cane or stick. Judge  
W. M. Smith, one of the most gifted men  
of the nation, was then the colleague of  
Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the United  
States. He was considered a very haughty  
man, and his high position probably added  
to that opinion of him. He employed Mr.  
H. to walk with him, and here is the  
account that Mr. H. gave of the Lefty  
Judge:

It's not true at all, about Judge Smith  
being a proud man. He tuk a candle with  
his own hands and showed me to me bed-  
room, and there was a high posther bed  
wid the beautiful curtains and the white  
sheets, and the counterpane like the snow.

And says the Judge, says he, "Misther  
Harrison, you can sleep at night, but the  
likes of me have to set up and study, and  
ride and write." Then the Judge says,  
says he, "Good night, Misther Harrison,  
and swate drames be wid ye!" And the  
same to yer Honor," says I. Me clothes  
were wet and muddy, and I says to myself,  
says I, "Henry, it is a pity to spite the  
bed of so nice a gentleman." I looked  
around; there was a cot with mighty com-  
mon bad lathes on it, and says I to myself,  
says I, "The grand Judge has some com-  
mon folks to stay here sometimes, or he  
wouldn't have such a shabby bed."

The person to whom Mr. Harrison was  
relating the incident said to him, "I hope,  
Henry, that as your clothes were dirty from  
digging in the well, you got into the  
cot." He answered, quickly:

"Faith, and I didn't; the Judge would  
have thought that I didn't have a decent  
bed at home, and I jumped into the high  
posther, all the same as if I had slept in a  
high posther all the days of me life."

The descendants of Henry Harrison  
are among our most substantial, fearless  
and independent people. They have, like  
him a scorn of low things, and not one of  
them belongs to the Radical party.

## TAKING THE CENSUS.

In endeavoring to take the census for the  
Government, the marshals occasionally  
meet with such difficulties as to well-nigh  
deprive them of their own census. The  
following colloquy is said to have taken  
place in Germantown between a deputy  
marshal and an Irish woman:

"How many male members have you in  
the family."  
"Niver a one."

"When were you married?"  
"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for  
Ameriky. Ah, well, I mind it. A sun-  
shiner day never glided over the sky of  
wild Ireland."

"What was the condition of your hus-  
band before?"  
"Divil a man more miserable. He said  
if I didn't behave myself he'd blow his  
brains out wid a crowbar."

"Was he at the time of your marriage  
a widower or bachelor?"  
"A which a widower did you say? Ah  
now go away wid your nonsense. Is it the  
likes of me that you would take up wid a  
second-hand husband? Do I look like  
the wife of a widower? A poor divil all  
legs and consumption like a sick turkey?"

A widower!—May I be blessed if I hadn't  
rather live an old maid and bring up a  
family on buttermilk and prathies."

## CAPTAIN JACK'S GUN.

The gun which the defunct Modoc chief,  
Captain Jack, fired during the late  
unpleasantness between him and the gov-  
ernment, is now in the office occupied by  
General Davis as his headquarters. It  
shows the effect of hard service and ap-  
parently often came in contact with rocks,  
for it is scratched in every part, scarcely a  
spot an eighth of an inch in extent being  
untouched. It is one of the old muske-  
tooting rifles of the pattern of 1863. The  
lock-pate contains the following inscription:  
"U. S. Colt's Pat. & F. A. Mfg. Co.,  
Hartford, Conn., 1863." It is rather an  
unwieldy weapon, and is very long—about  
four and a half feet. The barrel alone is  
forty inches in length. It has three sights,  
one being marked for a hundred yards, an-  
other for three, and the third for five hun-  
dred yards. The sling is made of a piece  
of leather, which was apparently broken in  
the centre, for at that point it kept to-  
gether by two copper rivets, and it is fastened  
in the hands by pieces of buckskin. The  
upper band is made of tin, and is fastened  
to the stock with four small leaden nails.  
This piece of mechanism is apparently the  
work of the hero of the lava beds, and it  
shows that he prided himself on how neat-  
ly it was done.—Portland (O.) Bulletin.



Overlook errors, short comings for give as the editor is out.

**DIRECT TRADE.**

Williams and Marchison advertise the barque 'Maria Rose' for Liverpool, and call for Cotton freights.

One of the Grange in Georgia has subscribed two hundred bales to be shipped direct to Liverpool, then to be sold on account of the farmers.

Direct trade has been the dream of a certain class of Southern Statesmen for many a long year. It was regarded by them as the only relief from commercial dependence, the only step which would give the South the full value of her products. Unfortunately this class (we speak of the times before the war) were committed to other and more extensive views, and were thought to sin at political as well as commercial independence. Hence there was a taint of suspicion in their movements, and their ideas never received the encouragement or confidence they merited. For certainly there was nothing unpatriotic, nothing hostile to the general government, nothing at war with the general good of the whole country, that the South should be taught to look to direct trade as the means of getting the full worth of her cotton, rice, tobacco &c., undiminished by the charges of middle-men, of commission, of freights, of the various other ways by which their profits were diminished.

Since the war, the South has been the passive victim of circumstances, the obedient slave of northern commercial dictation. Impoverished, nay, ruined she was in a condition to accept such favors as were doled out to her.

Now she has recuperated, has regained her strength, and may be master of the situation. Surely there is no special debt of gratitude due the North for the assistance given in the past. That section had its interest in the help afforded, and it forestalled the European buyer.

The present financial troubles, originating probably in unwise and reckless rail road speculations, but at all events, in matters in which the South was not concerned, show the dependence of the prosperity of the South, upon the capricious transactions of the North. Now it seems unreasonable, that the productions of the South having a solid gold value all over the world, should be made dependent upon the fluctuations of baseless stock speculations, and follow all the turns and shifts of a money market with no better foundation than 'promises to pay.'

It seems right and proper, therefore, that the South should betake itself from such a system; that it should look out for itself, and that it should become its own shipper of its own cotton, and itself receive in payment, the gold which is always waiting for it.

There is no reason why this cannot be done, and why the Commission Merchant of the Southern ports should not be as safely entrusted as the shipper at the North. The returns are made in gold, and the producer has the full equivalent for his labor undiminished by the present system of charges, and unaffected by the gambling operations of Northern financiers.

We hope this subject will be agitated, until it brings forth its legitimate fruits.

**POSTAL FACILITIES.**

As we have said before the Press ask no favors of Congress in regard to the franking privilege, but are quite willing to take things as they are. But the press will urge, as it is its right and duty to do, the amplest extension of postal facilities. It feels itself hampered and curtailed on all sides in its rights and privileges. Every newspaper has the right to demand from the General Government, that every subscriber should regularly and conveniently receive his paper, and each subscriber has a right to demand that post routes and post offices be within reasonable reach.

The public cannot now submit to the deprivations which were once a matter of course. It will not be tantalized with the tender of information which is withheld by the neglect of the government.

What we say of Orange County will apply to every other county in North Carolina. From the county seat, diverge three horse mails, leaving here once a week and supplying four offices. The rail road supplies daily mails to three offices. From Durham there is a daily mail to Chapel Hill, and a weekly mail to three offices.

Now is it not a shame, that this boggardly allotment of mail privileges is allotted to a county of between 23,000 and 25,000 in population; a population, intelligent, full of interest in what goes on in the world, and yet who cannot get what they need, from piggardly economy or culpable neglect.

We do not make the plea, on any one

ground, for an increase of postal facilities. We make them on many. We are free to say, that self interest is one. The circulation of our paper is materially affected by existing restrictions. This however is the least, though first mentioned. We are more interested in a general diffusion of intelligence, because with that we know we will prosper. And public wants and necessities, the daily recurring instances of inconvenience, nay, of loss, demand a reform, and we call upon our representatives in Congress, to urge with all their energies the application of a remedy which will open the avenue of light to this present benighted region.

**FRANCE.**

Everything seems to point to the speedy return to a Monarchical form of government, and indeed it might appear that the details are so far arranged, that the Duke de Chambard will soon be proclaimed King. It is hardly to be regretted that the sham of a republic is to give place to the time honored restraints of Kingly rule. Republicanism seems out of place in France. It is the dream of enthusiasts and the hope of the lawless; both incapable of the conception of rational government, both equally unfit to control the destinies of nations; the one running off into fine spun theories of human perfectibility; the other seeking in republican forms that liberty which tolerates the wildest forms of license and violence.

That a monarchy will give perfect peace and quiet to France may not be expected, the seeds of discord are too deep rooted and too widely scattered to be destroyed at once. But it will at least give France a strong Government; the only form under which she has ever successfully pursued her favorite phantom, Glory, or even attained any thing like permanent prosperity and the respect of other nations.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune in speaking of Cuban affairs says:

'There are strong indications from all sources that the question of the independence of Cuba will again come up for discussion in Congress during the present winter. A gentleman, whose relation with the President are very intimate, says the President is greatly interested in Cuba, and will endeavor to ascertain the sentiment of the country with reference to the recognition of its independence. The gentleman also affects to know that the recognition by Congress will be unequivocally urged in the President's next message, notwithstanding the violent opposition of General Secretary Fish.'

A Dispatch from Washington states, that Attorney General Williams received a letter from Montgomery, Ala., saying that in consequence of heavy rains and the destruction of the cotton crops by the army worm, great destitution exists in several counties, especially in Marengo and Sumpter. In some places there is actual starvation, and unless help is rendered, during the winter months many persons must perish for want of food.

**END OF THE STOKES-FISK NURDER TRIAL.**

Judge Davis commenced his charge to the jury at 1.25 p. m. and spoke until 4.45 p. m., and after some exceptions to certain positions of the charge by the prisoner's counsel the jury retired, and at 11 o'clock returned and rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

Judge Davis in passing sentence said: In rendering this verdict, Stokes, the jury have exhausted and more than exhausted all the mercy in your case. No appeal to this court can diminish the sentence from the highest penalty affixed by the statute in the degree in which you are convicted, and that is too light and apparently trifling as compared with the great crime you have committed.

I do not desire to make any further remarks on this case, but shall impose upon you all that the law confers upon me the power to give, and I only regret that that sentence cannot be more adequate to the crime which rests upon your guilty head. The sentence is that you be imprisoned at the State's prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for four years.

Stokes was then surrounded and embraced by his male relatives and friends and instantly hurried off to the Tomb. His female relatives were not present at the passing of the sentence.

**COTTON MARKET.**

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—Irregular and lower; middlings 15½; low middlings 15; strict good ordinary 14½; good ordinary 13½.  
Savannah, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet, middlings 14½.  
Augusta, Nov. 1.—Cotton steady; middlings 14.  
Wilmington, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet, nominal; middlings 13½.  
Raleigh, Nov. 1.—Receipts very light yesterday. Low middlings 12c.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Landmark says: Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, addressed a large Conservative mass meeting last night at the Old Market. His wonderful wit and able manner of handling the questions at issue elicited much enthusiasm. He is a great favorite here. Yesterday a friend met him on the street and said: 'Governor, I'm very sorry they failed to send you to the United States Senate.' Said Gov. Vance: 'My friend, I can give you six in the deal and beat you in being sorry about that.'

**TOBACCO.**

RICHMOND, October 25.—Mr. R. A. Mills, Tobacco Broker, reports: Since my last report there has been nothing doing worth of note. There are a few primings selling at from \$2 to \$3, according to quality. The majority of our manufacturers have virtually suspended work, and until they resume the leaf trade must remain stagnant. I do not deem it prudent to resume quotation until business opens, as actual quotations would only serve to mislead. The transactions were 465 hhds, 56 tiers & 5 bales.—Tobacco Leaf.

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

Washington, Oct. 30.—The statement of the public debt will show an increase of over five millions for the month of October.

Gen. Cook, commanding department of the Lakes, is placed on the retired list, and his department, together with the department of the East, is merged into the military division of the Atlantic, commanded by Gen. Hancock.

The total investment in the United States funded loan by the German government amounts to eighteen million.

Commissioner Douglas is considering the English forms and reports relating to the collection of taxes on spirits and tobacco with the view to changing or the improvement of the present system in this country.

The government having purchased a large amount of silver bullion at depreciated prices, is making a handsome profit by issuing it in coin. There is two and a half millions of silver now in the treasury and mints.

**BUSINESS SUSPENSIONS, Etc.**

New York, October 30.—The following suspensions in business have occurred:

Williamson Schmidt & Co., produce exporters; Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Morehead & Co., blast furnace on the Nonongallia, Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—Norgan, Young Altemus & Co., dry goods have suspended. Liabilities \$500,000.

Wm. Lloyd, banker of Allentown, has suspended. Lloyd has half a dozen offices throughout the State.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 30.—William M. Lloyd & Co., bankers have suspended in consequence of the suspension of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., N. Y.

**THE FEVER.**

Memphis, Nov. 1.—The Howard Association announces that they have ample funds for their sick, but urge remittances to the Mayor for the relief of the destitute caused by the pestilence. There is a temporary suspension of local industries. There were 4 yellow fever deaths, and 6 from other causes.

Montgomery, Nov. 1.—The Board of Health announces that it is safe for refugees to return, and those who have business can visit the city with impunity.

Memphis, Nov. 1.—There were 6 deaths to-day; 5 from yellow fever.

There were 6,000 people on the Weldon Fair Grounds on Thursday.

**COME QUICK. GREAT BARAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.**

THE BEST STOCK IN ORANGE. GENTS' Ladies, and Children's Shoes. Which we are offering at greatly REDUCED PRICES. If you will come with MONEY, and mention this Advertisement, I will sell you your Stock of winter BOOTS AND SHOES lower than you have ever bought. Have marked down the price of all the New and Old Stock. JUST received and opened a tremendous Stock of Winter Boots and Shoes. C. M. PARKS, Brick Store, Nov 5th 30 days.

**NEW GOODS.**

I AM now receiving a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which will be sold low. GOODS AND PRICES are sure to please. Will take all kinds of PRODUCE for GOODS. I also keep on hand Agricultural Implements at Factory Prices. E. J. FLOWERS a specialty. Come and see my Goods. JAMES WEBB, Jr., Oct 1st 1m.

The President of the United States has appointed the 27th of November as a day of National Thanksgiving. Gov. Caldwell has appointed the same day to be observed by the people of this State.

The fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society was a success. Gen. Ransom's speech was a masterly effort.

Prof. Kerr has returned from Vienna.

**THIRTY DAYS!!**

**GREAT BARGAINS!!!**

OWING to the trouble in the Money Market and the very large

**STOCK OF GOODS**

I have just got in, which was brought before the PANIC CAME ON.

I will offer great inducements for MONEY, beginning on

**Wednesday 23rd Oct.**

FOR **30 DAYS.**

Your money will buy more GOODS than at any time since the war. Will offer everything

**DOWN FOR MONEY.**

If you bring BARTER, I will take it at

**CASH PRICES.**

I have the finest lot of

**Men's Wear**

Yet offered in this Market:

Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds

Of every description. Now is the time to buy in

**WINTER CLOTHING.**

The most elegant line of

**SHAWLS**

That Orange has looked at, and more of them.

[The best Stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING**

I have had since I have been in business. My

**Stock**

is complete. Just filled up, with everything. I will make it to the interest of all to call and look.

An elegant line of

**Boots & Shoes.**

I have been about about six weeks and am determined to catch up in the next

**THIRTY DAYS.**

beginning on the 23rd October. It will pay

Alamance, Caswell, Person and Granville.

To give me a call. Bring Money if you want to carry away all you want.

\$50,000 worth of GOODS on Exhibition. \$10,000 will be sold.

**C. M. PARKS,**

BRICK STORE, Hillsboro.

Oct. 22nd 11.

**TALBOTT & SONS,**

(Successors to TALBOTT & BROTHER.)

**Shockoe Machine Works,**

CORNER CARY AND 17th STS., RICHMOND, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

**STEAM ENGINES.**



CIRCULAR Saw and Grist Mills; Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Fixtures, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, &c. Sept 24th 1v.

To Country Merchants and Others!

**Drugs, Medicines & C.**

PURCELL LADD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints and Oils

at every description!

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, &c. &c.

Our stock is very large and complete, embracing every article in our line of business. Our long experience has made us familiar with the wants of the trade, and we can only invite an examination of our goods and prices.

We sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers.

Prompt and faithful attention given to orders.

PURCELL LADD & Co.

sep 24th m. 1216 Main St., Richmond Va.

**F. W. KERCHNER.**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

IN STORE! IN STORE!

Hams and 20 BOXES D. & S. 20th and 20th

20 15 150

150 Hds. and Bbls 8 11 Molasses,

100 Hds and Bbls, Cuba Molasses,

400 Bbls Golden Pines Syrup,

80 " Fine Syrup,

700 " Flour,

200 Hags Coffee,

100 Hds. and Bbls Sugar,

100 Bbls Apples,

150 Boxes Cheese,

200 " Candles,

150 " Candy,

15 Bbls and half Bbls Snuff,

50 cases 1 and 2 oz Snuff,

100 Boxes Soda,

250 Pax Soap,

250 Kegs Nails,

2,000 Bushels Oats,

20 cases Axle Grease,

225 Bbls Glue,

150 " Whiskey,

25 " Brandy,

200 Cases Brandy Potatoes,

100 " Schnappa,

25 " Tomatoes,

25 " Fresh Peaches,

75 Boxes Starch,

40 Tons Hoop Iron,

100 Dams Water Buckets,

200 Reams Wrapping Paper &c. &c.

For sale by F. W. KERCHNER,

27, 28 and 29 North Water St.

Jan, Wilmington, N. C.

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**WARNER L. FLEMING.**

1303 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

MANUFACTURER OF

**CANDY, CAKES, CRACKERS.**

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

FALL TRADE, 1873.

A. J. ELLETT & CO.

ask the attention of the Merchants of the South

to the very large and varied stock of







